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46158 Tucker Ellis &	7590 03/30/2009 West LLP		EXAMINER	
1150 Huntington Bldg, 925 Euclid Ave			VAUGHN, GREGORY J	
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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte GLENN R. SMITH and LETITIA K. LEE

Appeal 2008-3091 Application 09/829,721 Technology Center 2100

Decided: March 30, 2009

Before JOSEPH L. DIXON, LANCE LEONARD BARRY, and JAY P. LUCAS, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

BARRY, Administrative Patent Judge.

DECISION ON APPEAL

Mail Date (paper delivery) or Notification Date (electronic delivery).

¹ The two month time period for filing an appeal or commencing a civil action, as recited in 37 CFR § 1.304, begins to run from the decided date shown on this page of the decision. The time period does not run from the

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Patent Examiner rejected claims 2, 3, 6-8, 11-13, 15, 16, 21, and 22. The Appellants appeal therefrom under 35 U.S.C. § 134(a). We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b).

Invention

The invention at issue on appeal is a text entry dialog box that "retains the appearance of a conventional text entry line while providing a way to recall previously entered text." (Spec. 6, Il. 17-18.)

ILLUSTRATIVE CLAIM

21. A graphical user interface text input dialog including:

a free-form text entry portion displayed on an associated display device for receiving a free-form text entry from an associated user;

a memory storing free-form text entries previously entered by the associated user into the free-form text entry portion;

a drop-down list selection button displayed in conjunction with the free-form text entry portion only when the memory contains at least one previously entered free-form text entry; and

a drop-down selection list portion displayed in conjunction with the free-form text entry portion responsive to activation by the associated user of the drop-down list selection button, the drop-down selection list portion listing the previously entered free-form text entries stored in the memory for selection by the associated user.

PRIOR ART AND REJECTION

Microsoft Corporation, *Microsoft Word* 2000 (1999) (screen shots of the software application running on the Examiner's computer workstation) (hereinafter "MS Word").

William B. Hayes, et al., *Using PowerBuilder 6: Special Edition*, 181, 331 (QUE Corporation, 1997) (hereinafter "PowerBuilder").

Claims 2, 3, 6-8, 11-13, 15, 16, 21, and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over MS Word and PowerBuilder.

ISSUE

"Rather than reiterate the positions of parties *in toto*, we focus on the issue therebetween." *Ex parte Filatov*, No. 2006-1160, 2007 WL 1317144, at *2 (BPAI 2007). The Examiner admits that "MS Word fails to disclose the selective display of a selection button (i.e. the show-list-button) associated with the dialog box, where the selection button is visible when at least one text entry is stored in memory. In the examples described . . . the show-list-button is always displayed." (Answer 6.) He finds, however, that "PowerBuilder 6 discloses controls built into the drop down box selection button (the arrow) on page 3." (*Id.*) He also finds that the latter reference recites:

"Disable Scroll: If Disabled Scroll is checked, the scroll bar will always be visible but will be disabled when you can access all the items without scrolling. If this property is not checked, the scroll bar will be displayed only if necessary, based on the number of items and the height of the listbox."

(*Id.* at 6-7.) The Appellants argue that "[n]one of MS Word, PowerBuilder 6, or their combination, disclose or fairly suggest a drop-down list selection button displayed in conjunction with the free-form text entry portion only when the memory contains at least one previously entered free-form text entry." (App. Br. 20.) Therefore, the issue before us is whether the Appellants have shown error in the Examiner's finding that the combination of MS Words and PowerBuilder would have suggested displaying a drop-down list selection button along with a free-form text entry portion only when a memory contains at least one previously entered free-form text entry.

LAW

"The test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Young*, 927 F.2d 588, 591 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (citing *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 425 (CCPA 1981)).

FINDINGS OF FACT ("FFs")

- 1. MS Word discloses a "Find and Replace box available from the Edit menu" (Answer 5.) More specifically, "Figure 5 discloses a text entry space in [the Find and Replace] box displayed on a screen of the display device for free form entry of text by the user." (*Id.*)
- 2. "In Figure 8, MS Word discloses displaying a list of previously entered text items that had been stored in memory. To access this list of

previously entered text items, the user would select the show-list-button (displayed as a square box with a downward pointing arrow)." (*Id.* at 6.) The Figure also shows a scroll bar for navigating the list of previously entered text items.

- 3. "PowerBuilder recites: 'Always Show Arrow: The Always Show Arrow checkbox always shows the arrow that opens the list box. If Always Show Arrow is unchecked, the arrow is shown only when the column has focus." (*Id.* (italics removed).)
- 4. The Appellants explain that a "user selects, or focuses upon, a particular input dialog box either by selecting it with the pointing device or through a keyboard combination, such as by pressing TAB." (Spec. 2, ll. 13-14.)
- 5. "PowerBuilder 6 recites: 'Disable Scroll: If Disabled Scroll is checked, the scroll bar will always be visible but will be disabled when you can access all the items without scrolling. If this property is not checked, the scroll bar will be displayed only if necessary, based on the number of items and the height of the listbox." (Answer 6-7 (italics removed).)

ANALYSIS

We agree with the Examiner that MS Word's show-list-button constitutes a drop-down list selection button (FF 2) that "is always displayed" (Answer 6). We also agree with him that PowerBuilder features

an Always Show Arrow checkbox that, when unchecked, selectively controls display of an arrow. (FF 3.) As argued by the Appellants (Reply Br. 11), however, the selective display is not based on the contents of a memory, as claimed, but on whether a column has focus (FF 3), i.e., has been selected (FF 4).

We also agree with the Examiner that PowerBuilder features a Disable Scroll checkbox. (FF 5.) When unchecked, a scroll bar will be displayed "only if necessary, based on the number of items and the height of the listbox." (*Id.*) We find that if the teaching of the Disable Scroll were combined with the teaching of MS Word's Find and Replace box, the resulting combination would have controlled the displaying of the box's scroll bar rather than its show-list-button.

CONCLUSION

Based on the aforementioned facts and analysis, we conclude that the Appellants have shown error in the Examiner's finding that the combination of MS Word and PowerBuilder would have suggested displaying a drop-down list selection button along with a free-form text entry portion only when a memory contains at least one previously entered free-form text entry.

ORDER

We reverse the rejection of claims 2, 3, 6-8, 11-13, 15, 16, 21, and 22.

REVERSED

Appeal 2008-3091 Application 09/829,721

msc

TUCKER ELLIS & WEST LLP 1150 HUNTINGTON BLDG, 925 EUCLID AVE CLEVELAND, OH 44115-1414